

**Amendments to the Specification:**

Please replace paragraph [0027] with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0027] A curve 158 of the graph 150 illustrates the change in voltage as the photoreceptor 130 passes both the first charging unit 110 and the second charging unit 120. A graph line 156 represents the target voltage of the photoreceptor 130 before passing either of the first charging unit 110 and the second charging unit 120. As illustrated, a graph line 152 represents the target surface potential  $V_{1t}$  of the photoreceptor 130 after passing the first charging unit 110. This first or interim target surface potential  $V_{1t}$  is, for example, 500 volts. As illustrated by the curve 158, the voltage  $V_C$  of the photoreceptor 130 is not uniform, and is, in fact highly varied, after passing the first charging unit 110. However, the voltage  $V_C$  becomes quite uniform after the photoreceptor 130 passes the second charging unit 120. A graph line 154 represents the final target voltage  $V_{Ft}$  after the photoreceptor 130 passes the second charging unit 120. This final target voltage  $V_{Ft}$  is, for example, 650 volts.

Please replace paragraph [0028] with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0028] The second charging unit 120 may be a low slope, low overshoot device having a decreased screen open area with lowered voltage and increased pin grid spacing relative to the first charging unit 110. Thus, the second charging device 120 has an improved charging uniformity relative to the first charging unit 110. In this embodiment, the final photoreceptor potential  $V_{2C}$  may be close to the applied voltage  $V_{grid2}$  on a second grid 124 of the second charge device with very little overshoot. Ions 126 may be generated from a pin scorotron 122.

Please replace paragraph [0037] with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0037] In step S320, the slope of  $V_{\text{grid1}}$  to  $V_{1C}$  is determined using the stored charge values  $V_{1Ca}$  and  $V_{1Cb}$  obtained by applying the first and second test voltages  $V_{\text{grid1a}}$  and  $V_{\text{grid1b}}$  to the first grid. As described earlier, the slope of  $V_{\text{grid1}}$  to  $V_{1C}$  is expressed in units of Amperes per volt-meter (A/v·m). Based on the response curve for the first charging grid, the voltage level  $V_{\text{grid1}}$  on the control grid of the first charging unit that will charge the charge retentive surface to the desired target potential voltage  $V_{1t}$  can be determined. Operation then continues to step ~~S340~~ S330, where operation of the method ends.